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Whitehall, July 20, 1761.

THIS Morning arrived the Honourable Captain Monckton from India, with the following Letter from Colonel Coote to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Oulgaret, Feb. 3, 1761.

SIR,

IN my laſt, per the Shaftſbury Indiaman, I had the Honour to tranſmit to you an Account of my Proceedings with the Army to the 15th of laſt October. On the 23d, Admiral Steevens ſailed from Trincamaley to reſt the Squadron, leaving five Sail of the Line, under the Command of Captain Haldane, to continue the Blockade of Pondicherry by Sea, which Place began to be greatly diſtreſſed for Want of Proviſions. On the 9th of November, I ordered a Ricochet Battery for four Pieces of Cannon, to be erected to the Northward, at about 1400 Yards from the Town, more with a Deſign to harraſs the Enemy, than any Damage we could think of doing to the Works at ſo great a Diſtance. On the 10th, we began to land our Stores, and to prepare every Thing for the carrying on the Siege with Vigour. The Rains being over by the 26th, I imagined the Diſtreſſes of the Enemy might be much augmented, and Garriſon Duty rendered very fatiguing, if ſome Batteries were erected on different Quarters of the Town: I therefore gave Directions to the Engineers to pitch on proper Places, at ſuch Diſtances, and in ſuch Situations, that the Shot from them might enfilade the Works of the Garriſon, and our Men and Guns not expoſed to any certain Fire of the Enemy. Accordingly, the following Batteries were traced out, one (called the Prince of Wales's) for four Guns, near the Beach on the North Side, to enfilade the Great Street, which runs North and South through the White Town: One for four Guns and two Mortars, to the North weſt Quarter, at 1000 Yards Diſtance, to enfilade the North Face of a large Counterguard, before the North weſt Baſtion, called the Duke of Cumberland's: A third, called Prince Edward's, for two Guns, to the Southward, at 1200 Yards Diſtance, to enfilade the Streets from South to North, ſo as to croſs the Fire from the Northern Battery: And a fourth to the South-weſt, called Prince William's, for two Guns and one Mortar, at 1100 Yards Diſtance, in order to deſtroy the Guns in St. Thomas's Redoubt, and to ruin the Veſſels and Boats near it. On the 8th, at Midnight, they were all opened together, and continued firing till Day-light. On the 9th, the Enemy kept up a warm Fire on our Batteries, without doing much Damage to them. This Day one Gunner and a Subedar of Seapoys were killed. On the 25th, Admiral Steevens, with four Ships of the Line, arrived off Pondicherry, having parted Company with Admiral Corniſh and his Diviſion, on the 16th Inſtant, in blowing Weather. On the 29th, a Battery, called the Hanover, was begun, for ten Guns and three Mortars, to the Northward, at 450 Yards Diſtance from the Town, againſt the North weſt Counterguard and Curtain.

On the 1ſt of January, we had a very violent Storm of Wind and Rain: It began at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, and laſted till between Three and Four the next Morning. I gave Directions for the Repairing our Batteries, which the Storm had almoſt ruined, and the putting every Thing into the beſt Order our preſent Situation would admit. On the 4th we had the agreeable Sight of Admiral Steevens in the Norfolk, who had had the good Fortune to weather out the Storm, without ſuffering the leaſt Damage. On the 5th I attacked a Poſt of very great Conſequence to the Enemy, in which were 4 Twenty-eight Pounders, called St. Thomas's Redoubt, and carried it without any Loſs. At Day-light on the 6th, 300 of the Enemy's Grenadiers retook it, owing to the Officer, commanding the Redoubt, not being able to keep his Seapoys together. This Day Admiral Corniſh in the Lenox, with the York and Weymouth, arrived; and, as moſt of the Ships, which had been diſabled, were now refitted, the Blockade of Pondicherry was as compleat as ever. On the 12th the Hanover Battery, being repaired, kept up a very briſk Fire, and greatly damaged the Counterguard and Baſtion, and made a Breach in the Curtain. On the 13th, in the Evening, I ordered a Working-Party of 700 Europeans, and 400 Laſcars, with the Pioneers Company, under the Command of a Major, to the Northward, where the Engineers had traced out a Battery for 11 Guns and 3 Mortars. At eight o'Clock they began a Trench for introducing Gabions of four Feet high, which were to form the interior Facing of the Battery. At the ſame Time a Parallel was begun, 90 Yards in the Rear, of 250 Yards long, and an Approach of 400 Yards in Length. Notwithſtanding the Moon ſhone very bright, and the Battery within 500 Yards of the Walls, every thing went on without the leaſt Diſturbance from the Enemy. By Morning ſix Embrazures were in a Condition to receive Guns, and the reſt far advanced. This was called the Royal Battery. On the 14th the Hanover Battery kept up a conſtant Fire the whole Day, which entirely ruined the Weſt Face and Flank of the North-Weſt Baſtion. On the 15th the Royal Battery was opened, which, by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, ſilenced the Fire of the Enemy, and gave us an Opportunity of beginning a Trench, to contain our Royal Mortars, and three Guns, for the more ſpeedy Demolition of the Demi-Baſtion and Ravelin of Madras-Gate. This Evening Colonel Durre, of the Royal Artillery, the Chief of the Jeſuits, and two Civilians, were ſent out by M. Lally, with Propoſals for the delivering up the Garriſon, a Copy of which I have the Honour to incloſe you, and my Anſwer thereto. Alſo a Copy of the ſeveral Articles delivered me by the Chief of the Jeſuits, on Behalf of the French Eaſt-India Company, to which I made no Reply. On the 16th, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Grenadiers of my Regiment took Poſſeſſion of the Villenour-Gate; and, in the Evening, thoſe of Draper's of the Citadel. The Commiſſaries were immediately ordered to take an Account of all the Military Stores found in the Garriſon, and Returns to be given in, of the Numbers of Officers, Non-commiſſioned and Private, of the different Corps, at the Time the Place ſurrendered, as well as the Number of Inhabitants; all

all of which I have now the Honour to tranſmit to you, as well as a Plan of the Garriſon, with the Works carried, and intended to be carried on, againſt it.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure I acquaint you, that during the whole Time of the Blockade, a perfect Harmony ſubſiſted between the Navy and Army, and all poſſible Aſſiſtance given me by Admiral Steevens. I ſhould likewiſe do great Injuſtice to Captain Haldane, if I omitted to mention his Attention and Aſſiduity for the publick Service, during his having the Command of the Ships left on the Coaſt by Mr. Steevens, and of his doing every Thing that could be wiſhed or expected from a good and gallant Officer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Eyre Coote.

Tranſlation of Mr. Lally's Propoſals for the Delivery of the Garriſon.

THE taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and of that Neutrality which has always ſubſiſted between all European Nations, and namely between the two Nations in this Part of India; and that immediately after a ſignal Service which the French Nation had rendered the Engliſh, not only in taking no Part againſt them with the Nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their Settlements, to give them Time to recover from their firſt Loſſes (as appears by the Letters of Thanks from Mr. Pigot himſelf, and from the Council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal Refuſal of fulfilling the Conditions of a Cartel, agreed upon between our reſpective Maſters, though it was at firſt accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the Commiſſaries were named on both Sides to go to Sadraſt to ſettle amicably the Difficulties which might occur in its Execution, put it out of my Power with Reſpect to my Court to make or propoſe to Mr. Coote any Capitulation for the Town of Pondicherry.

The King's Troops, and thoſe of the Company, ſurrender themſelves, for Want of Proviſions, Priſoners of War of His Britannick Majeſty, upon the Terms of the Cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the Inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the Exerciſe of the Roman Religion, the Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, Chaplains, Surgeons, Servants, &c. referring myſelf to the Deciſion of our two Courts for Reparation proportioned to the Violation of ſo ſolemn a Treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take Poſſeſſion To-morrow Morning at Eight o'Clock of the Gate of Villenour; and after To-morrow at the ſame Hour of that of Fort St. Leuis; and as he has the Power in his own Hands, he will dictate ſuch ulterior Diſpoſitions to be made, as he ſhall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a Principle of Juſtice and Humanity, that the Mother and Siſters of Rezafail be permitted to ſeek an Aſylum where they pleaſed, or that they remain Priſoners among the Engliſh, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ally Caun's Hands, which are ſtill red with the Blood of the Huſband and Father, that he has ſpilt, to the Shame indeed of thoſe who gave them up to him; but not leſs to the Shame of the Commander of the Engliſh Army, who ſhould not have allowed ſuch a Piece of Barbarity to be committed in his Camp.

As I am tied up by the Cartel in the Declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I conſent that the Gentlemen of the Council of Pondicherry, may make their own Repreſentations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private Intereſts, as well as the Intereſt of the Inhabitants of the Colony.

Done at Fort Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th Day of January, 1761.

Signed, *Lally.*

To Colonel Coote, Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majeſty's Forces before Pondicherry.

A true Copy. *Francis Rowland*, Secretary.

Colonel Coote's Anſwer to M. Lally's Propoſals.

THE Particulars of the Capture of Chandernagore having been long ſince tranſmitted to His Britannick Majeſty, by the Officer to whom that Place ſurrendered, Colonel Coote cannot take Cognizance of what paſſed on that Occaſion; nor can he admit the ſame as any Way relative to the Surrender of Pondicherry.

The Diſputes which have ariſen concerning the Cartel concluded between their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, being as yet undecided, Colonel Coote has it not in his Power to admit, That the Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and thoſe of the French Eaſt India Company, ſhall be deemed Priſoners of War to His Britannick Majeſty, upon the Terms of that Cartel; but requires that they ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War, to be uſed as he ſhall think conſiſtent with the Intereſts of the King His Maſter. And Colonel Coote will ſhew all ſuch Indulgences as are agreeable to Humanity.

Colonel Coote will ſend the Grenadiers of his Regiment, between the Hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock To-morrow Morning, to take Poſſeſſion of the Villenour Gate; and the next Morning, between the ſame Hours, he will alſo take Poſſeſſion of the Gate of Fort St. Lewis.

The Mother and Siſters of Raza Saib ſhall be eſcorted to Madras, where proper Care ſhall be taken for their Safety; and they ſhall not, on any Account, be delivered into the Hands of Nabob Mahomud Ally Cawn.

Given at the Head Quarters at the Camp before Pondicherry, this 15th Day of January, 1761.

Signed, *Eyre Coote.*

To Arthur Lally, Eſq; Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Forces in India, at Pondicherry,

A true Copy. *Francis Rowland*, Secretary.

Articles propoſed to Colonel Coote by the Chief of the Jeſuits; to which no Anſwer was returned.

The ſuperior Council of Pondicherry, authorized by the Count de Lally, Lieutenant General of the Armies of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid Town and its Inhabitants, preſent the following Articles to Colonel Coote, Commander of His Britannick Majeſty's Troops on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Article I.

Upon the Reduction of the Place, its Inhabitants ſhall not in anywiſe be injured; their Houſes ſhall be preſerved, and they ſhall retain all their Effects and Merchandize, with Liberty of Choice to convey them where-ever they ſhall think proper, or to continue their Dwelling in the ſaid Town, as new Subjects of His Britannick Majeſty; and they ſhall be treated as the old Subjects have uſually been treated; accordingly, thoſe who have heretofore had Poſſeſſions or Advantages, ſhall not be deprived of them.

Article II.

They ſhall be maintained in the Exerciſe of the Roman Catholick Religion, in the ſame Manner as has been practiſed under the French Government. The Churches and the Houſes of the Eccleſiaſticks and Religious Perſons ſhall be preſerved, together with every Thing thereunto belonging, whether they be ſituated without or within the Town. The Miſſionaries ſhall have Liberty of paſſing from Place to Place, and ſhall find, under the Engliſh Flag, the ſame Protection as under the French Flag.

Article III.

Not only the Buildings and Houſes, belonging to private Perſons, whether Laymen, Eccleſiaſticks, or Religious Perſons, ſhall be left in the Condition they are, but alſo the Buildings belonging to the Company, as well as the Fort, the Warehouſes, and the Walls of the Town, with all the Fortifications, until the Date of theſe laſt, that is to ſay, every Thing of this Kind, belonging to the Company, ſhall be decided by the two reſpective Courts.

Article

Article IV.

The Papers of the Regiſtry and Notary Office, on which depend the Fortunes of the Inhabitants, ſhall be ſent to France, without any Obſtacle, by ſuch Conveyances as they ſhall think fit, who are now charged with them, and in whoſe Poſſeſſion they ſhall, in the mean Time, remain.

Article V.

The Treatment, herein before ſtipulated by the firſt Article, for the Inhabitants of Pondicherry, ſhall be extended to all the Members of the Council, Company's Agents, Officers ſettled in the ſaid Town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in Service of the Company; and ſo in like Manner to the Merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other Nation, ſettled heretofore in Pondicherry for their Trade.

Article VI.

The Creoles, or Natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in Number to Forty-one, including five Officers, as well thoſe who are in Health, as thoſe who have been wounded, or are Invalids, having ſerved as Volunteers, and not being Soldiers, ſhould have the Liberty of returning to their Home by the firſt good Opportunity they may find.

Article VII.

Safe-Guards ſhall be granted to prevent Diſorder.

Article VIII.

All the foregoing Articles ſhall be executed agreeable to good Faith.

A true Copy. *Francis Rowland*, Secretary.

Return of Braſs and Iron Ordnance, Carriages, Powder, Shot, and Small Arms, found on the Works of Pondicherry, Town, Citadel, and Artillery Park.

Braſs Ordnance, ——	81 ſerviceable,	2 unſerviceable.
Iron Ditto, —— ——	436 Ditto,	48 Ditto.
Braſs Howitzers, ——	13 Ditto,	
Iron Ditto —— —	2 Ditto.	
Braſs Mortars, ——	82 Ditto.	
Iron Ditto, — ——	7 Ditto	
Carriages of different Sorts,	326 Ditto.	58 Ditto.
Mortar Beds, Wood,	46 Ditto.	
Ditto, Iron,	7 Ditto.	
Double Headed Shot, —— —— — ——		182
Lead Shot of different Nature, —— ——		60264
Shells and Hand Granadoes, —— ——		22599
Grape Shot, —— —— —— —		1095
Powder in Barrels of 200 *lb.* each, 207 Barrels, —— —— —		ſerviceable.
Ditto in Barrels of 100 *lb.* each 1488 ½ Barrels, —— —— —		ſerviceable.
Total of Powder, —— —— ——		*lb.* 230586
	Barrels unſerviceable,	56
Powder in Cartridges of different Nature, —		*lb.* 40330

Excluſive of Small Arms Ammunition.

Ammunition fixed for	Wall Pieces, ——	2907
	Muſkets, —— —	368640
	Carbines, ——	98980
	Piſtols, —— ——	46830
	Gingalls, —— ——	20700
Muſkets new with Bayonets, —— ——		1550
Ditto new without Bayonets, —— ——		325
Ditto with Locks, moſtly bad, —— —		2351
Ditto unſerviceable, between — — ——		7 & 8000
Engliſh Wall Pieces, good, —— —— —		18
Ditto, bad, —— ——		8
French Wall Pieces, good, —— —— —		190
Gingall Pieces, old, —— —— ——		73
Carbines, —— —— —— ——		35
Fuzees long, new, —— —— —— —		180
Ditto, old, —— —— —— ——		50
Ditto ſhort, —— —— — — —		30
Piſtols, new Pairs, —— —— ——		600
Ditto, old Pairs, —— —— ——		310
Hangers, new, —— —— —		3000
Sabres, new, —— —— ——		1000
Broad Swords and Sabres mixed, —— —		195
Bayonets, new, —— —— — —		3000
Ditto, old, —— —— — —		500
Pole Axes, —— —— ——		1200
Cartouch Boxes, new, —— — ——		3000
Ditto, old, —— —— —		2000
Flints about 20 Hogſheads.		
Muſket Balls, 6 Barrels.		
Ditto, 80 Kegs.		
Iron Ramrods about —— —— ——		12000
Copper Drums, —— —— ——		15
Wood Ditto, —— —— ——		17
Eſpontoons, old, —— —— ——		28
Cartridge Boxes of different Sizes. —— —		20800

A ſmall Quantity of fixed Ammunition.

Ladles of different Sizes, —— ——	265
Sponges ditto, moſtly old, —— — —	430
Lead Aprons of different Sizes, — ——	360
Wad-hooks ditto, — — — — —	50
Grates for heating Shot, —— — —	2

With a large Quantity of Muſket Slings, Buff Belts, Armourers, Smiths, and Carpenters Tools, Locks, and other Lumber.

Pondicherry, January 27, 1761.

(Signed) *Charles Miſon*, Military Commiſſary General.
E. Chandler, Commiſſary of Artillery.

Exact State of the Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty under the Command of Lieutenant General Lally in Pondicherry, which ſurrendered at Diſcretion (to Colonel Eyre Coote, commanding in Chief His Britannick Majeſty's Land Forces, laying Siege to that Place) the 15th Day of January, 1761, Priſoners of War.

KING's TROOPS.

Artillery.

Commiſſioned Officers, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Firſt Lieutenant. *Staff Officers*. 1 Surgeon Major, 2 Secretaries. 3 Artificers, 6 Miners, 1 Volunteer. *Non-Commiſſioned Officers*. 1 Serjeant Major, 11 Serjeants. *Rank and File*. 8 Corporals, 4 Lance Corporals, 42 Gunners.

Lorrain Regiment.

Commiſſioned Officers. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 16 Captains, 13 Firſt Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants. *Staff Officers*. 1 Chaplain, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon Major, 2 Secretaries. *Non-Commiſſioned Officers*. 1 Serjeant Major, 28 Serjeants, 1 Drum Major, 7 Drummers. *Rank and File*. 43 Corporals, 31 Lance Corporals, 178 Private.

Lally's Regiment.

Commiſſioned Officers. 1 Lieutenant General, 13 Captains, 14 Firſt Lieutenants. *Staff Officers*. 1 Quarter Maſter, 1 Surgeon Major. *Non-Commiſſioned Officers*. 1 Serjeant Major, 20 Serjeants, 1 Drum Major, 10 Drummers. *Rank and File*. 139 Private, 29 Invalids.

Marines.

Commiſſioned Officers. 7 Captains, 6 Firſt Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants. *Staff Officers*. 1 Adjutant, 1 Secretary. *Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Rank and File*, 278.

COMPANIES TROOPS.

Artillery

Commiſſioned Officers. 2 Captains, 5 Firſt Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns. *Staff Officers*. 1 Adjutant, 1 Commiſſary, 2 Aſſiſtants, 9 Volunteers. *Non-Commiſſioned Officers*. 1 Serjeant Major, 10 Serjeants, 1 Drum Major, 5 Drummers. *Rank and File*. 6 Corporals, 45 Gunners.

Cavalry.

Commiſſioned Officers. 1 Captain, 2 Firſt Lieutenants. *Rank and File*. 12 Private.

Volunteers